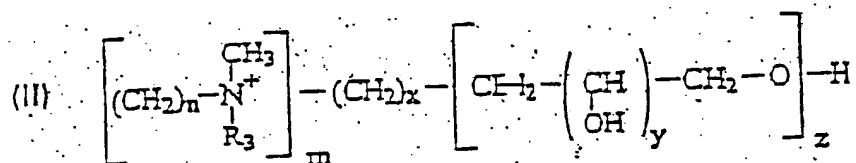**Listing of Claims:**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

1. (Currently Amended) A compound of the general formula (I)

(I) A - PO_3 - B

in which B is a radical of the general formula (II)

in which

n is an integer from 2 to 8;

m is 0, 1 or 2;

x is an integer from 0 to 8;

y is an integer from 1 to 4;

z is an integer from 0 to 5;

R_3 is an alkyl radical having 1 to 3 C atoms, which may be substituted by one or more hydroxyl groups;

and in which A is <u>a radical having at least 19 carbon atoms and is:</u>

$$O \diagdown \diagup (CH_2)_p \diagup \diagdown = \diagdown (CH_2)_q H$$

in which

$p \geq 0$;

$q \geq 0$;

$12 \leq p + q \leq 30$; and

with the proviso that when $p + q$ is 12, q is not 4 and when $p + q = 14, 16, 18$ or 20, q is not 8; and wherein, in A, the double bond is at a distance from O which does not appear in a naturally-occurring corresponding radical.

2.   (Original) A compound as claimed in claim 1, in which the following applies to B:

$m = 1$.

3.   (Original) A compound as claimed in claim 2, in which the following applies to B:

$m = 1$;

$x = 1$ to 3;

$z = 0$.

4.   (Original) A compound as claimed in claim 3, in which the following applies to B:

$m = 1$;

$x = 1$;

$z = 0$.

5.   (Original) A compound as claimed in claim 1, in which the following applies to B:

m = 1;

x = 0;

y = 1;

z = 1 to 5.

6.   (Original) A compound as claimed in claim 5, in which the following applies to B:

m = 1;

x = 0;

y = 1;

z = 1 to 3.

7.   (Original) A compound as claimed in claim 1, in which the following applies to B:

m = 1;

x = 0;

y = 2 to 4;

z = 1.

8.   (Original) A compound as claimed in claim 1, in which the following applies to B:

m = 0;

x = 0;

y = 1;

z = 1 to 5.

9.   (Original) A compound as claimed in claim 1, in which the following applies to B:

m = 0;

x = 0;

$y = 2$ to 4;

$z = 1$.

10. (Previously presented) A compound as claimed in claim 1, in which the following applies to B:

$R_3 = CH_3$.

11. (Previously presented) A compound as claimed in claim 1, in which the following applies to B:

$R_3 = 1,2$-dihydroxypropyl.

12. (Previously presented) A compound as claimed in claim 1, in which the following applies to B:

$n = 2$ to 6.

13. (Previously presented) A compound as claimed in claim 1, in which the following applies to B:

$n = 3$.

14. Canceled.

15. (Previously presented) A compound as claimed in claim 1, in which A has 16 to 23 carbon atoms.

16-32. Canceled.

33. (Previously presented) A pharmaceutical composition, which comprises an active ingredient

as claimed in claim 1, where appropriate together with pharmaceutically acceptable diluents, excipients, carriers and fillers.
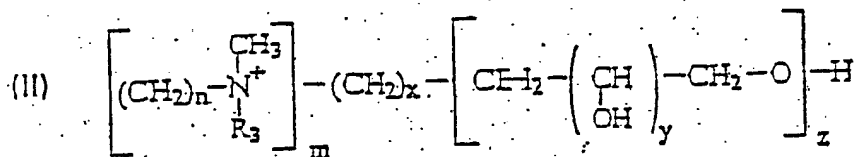
34-42. Canceled.

43.   (Previously presented) A compound according to claim 1, wherein p is 9, q is 8, z is 0, x is 1, m is 1, n is 4 and R_3 is methyl.

44.   (Currently amended) A compound of the general formula (I)

(I) $A - PO_3 - B$

in which B is a radical of the general formula (II)

in which

n is an integer from 4 to 8;

m is 1

x is 1;

z is 0;

R_3 is an alkyl radical having 1 C atoms, which is not substituted by a hydroxyl group; and in which A is <u>a radical having at least 19 carbon atoms and is:</u>
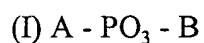
$$O\text{---}(CH_2)_p\text{---}\!=\!\text{---}(CH_2)_qH$$

in which

$p \geq 0$;

$q \geq 0$;

$12 \leq p + q \leq 30$ and;

where $q \neq 8$ for $p + q = 14, 16, 18$ or 20 and wherein, in A, the double bond is at a distance from O which does not appear in a naturally-occurring corresponding radical.

45.   (Currently amended) A compound of the general formula (I)

(I) $A - PO_3 - B$

in which B is a radical of the general formula (II)

$$\text{(II)} \quad \left[(CH_2)_n\text{---}\overset{\overset{\displaystyle CH_3}{|}}{\underset{\underset{\displaystyle R_3}{|}}{N^+}}\right]_m\!\!\text{---}(CH_2)_x\text{---}\left[CH_2\text{---}\left(\underset{\underset{\displaystyle OH}{|}}{CH}\right)_y\text{---}CH_2\text{---}O\right]_z\!\!\text{---}H$$

in which

n is an integer from 2 to 8

m is 0, 1 or 2:

x is an integer from 0 to 8;

y is an integer rom 1 to 4;

z is an integer from 0 to 5;

R$_3$ is an alkyl radical having 1 to 3 C atoms, which may be substituted by one or more hydroxyl groups;

and in which A is <u>a radical having at least 19 carbon atoms and is</u>:

O⌁(CH$_2$)$_p$⌁══⌁(CH$_2$)$_q$H

in which

p ≥ 0;

q ≥ 0;

12 ≤ p + q ≤ 30 and;
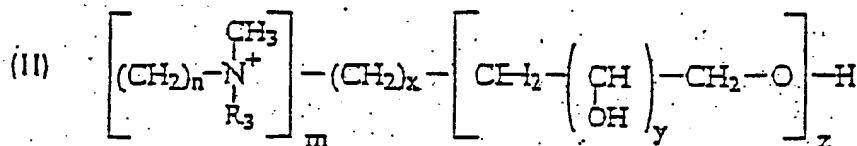
with the proviso that p + q is not 12, 13, 14 or 15 and when p + q = 16, 18 or 20, q is not 8, and wherein, in A, the double bond is at a distance from O which does not appear in a naturally-occurring corresponding radical.